PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

The Senate Considers the River and Harbor and Army Appropriation Bills.

The House Devotes the Entire Day to Discussing the Mills Tariff Bill and Some Features of the Republican Platform.

WASHINGTON, June 28 .- Mr. Davis, from the pension committee, reported back eight vetoes of pension bills, with recommendation that they be passed, notwithstanding the President's objections, and they were placed on the calendar. A motion to have the reports printed in the Record was agreed to; and a motion to print 5,000 copies of the reports was referred to the committee on printing, Mr. Faulkner stating that the Domocratic members of the committee on pensions had not yet seen them.

Mr. Allison reported the army appropriation bill and indicated his intention to call it up this afternoon. The further consideration of the fishery treaty and of Mr. Morgan's resolution thereupon was postponed till Monday next.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the giver and harbor appropriation bill, the question being on the amendment appropriating \$10,000 for Yadkin river, North Carolina. The amendment was agreed to-year 37,

At this point a statement was made by Mr.
Allison, chairman of the appropriations committee, as to the present condition of the general appropriation bills. It would be necessary, he said, to pass a joint resolution, either Friday or Saturday, to extend, for a certain number of days, the appropriations for the current year.

The consideration of the river and harbor bill was proceeded with. Among the amendments reported and agreed to were the following: Striking out items for Yallabusha river, Mississippi, \$3,000; for Cassity bayou, Mississippi, \$2,500; for Amite river, Louisians, \$2,500; for Bayou Bartholomew, Louisians and Arkansas, \$5,000, and for Bayou Terrebonne, Louisiana, \$3,000; reducing the appropriation for Red river, Louisiana and Arkansas, from \$65,000 to \$55,-000; striking out items for the Tickfaw river, Louisiana, \$1,000; for Little river, Louisiana, \$2,500, and for Calcasieu river and passes, Lou-

The amendment striking out the item of \$50 .-000 for Bayou la Fourche, La., was amended on motion of Mr. Gibson by inserting an item of \$25,000 for the same work. Among the further amendments reported and

agreed to were the following: Increasing the appropriation for Ouachita river, Arkansas, above Camden, from \$5,000 to \$9,000, and of Treadwater river, Kentucky, from \$3,000 to \$6,000; striking out the item of \$5,000 for the South fork of Cumberland river, Kentneky; add ing to the item of \$380,000 for the Ohio river \$20,000 for a drift gap at Davis island dam; increasing the appropriation for St. Clair flats ship-canal, Michigan from \$50,000 to \$75,000. An important amendment as to the improveof the Muskingum river, Ohio, gave Mr. Ed munds an opportunity to state that he had given up following the bill in detail after the vote on Yadkin river, North Carolina. He had

given up the idea of persuading a majority of the Senate-doubtless wiser and more patriotic men than himself-that any item could be reected that was supported earnestly by a Senafor from the locality. His respect for the Senate was such that he did not want to strive against manifest destiny and against the judgment of his fellows. It was useless, and perhaps unjust, for any one Senator to undertake to resist the dgment of a majority of the Senate in regard o a bill which contained so large a percentage of things which ought not to be done. Mr. Sherman explained the reasons for the

surrender, by the State of Ohio to the United States, of the Muskingum rivers. Mr. Vest reminded the Senators how he had resisted that project, and said that Congress was now plucking the fruit of the tree which it had planted two years ago.

Mr. Reagan made some general remarks

against the practice of making appropriations for unimproved streams, and particularly against the proposal, in the Muskingum item, of ped-dling out water-power to millers and others. The amendment adding to the item of \$200, 000 for the Illinois river, two clauses ordering

port to Lake Michigan, near Chicago, 160 feet wide and fourteen feet deep, and for a canal from the Illinois river to the Mississippi river the Hennepin canal-was passed over without action, on account of the absence of Mr. Cullom. Among the further amendments agreed to were the following: Increasing the appropriation for St. Croix river. Wisconsin, and Minnecota, from \$7,500 to \$10,000; reducing the appropriation for operating snag-boats and dredgepoats on the upper Mississippi from \$25,000 to

The river and harbor appropriation bill was laid saide after fifty-seven of its ninety-four pages had been disposed of. Senators Sherman, Allison, Manderson, Colquist and Berry were designated as the com-

Centennial Exposition at Cincinnati. A conference report on the diplomatic and consular bill was presented by Mr. Hale and agreed to. Mr. Hale said that the only point on which there was a failure to agree was the amendment reported from the committee on foreign relations, and adopted by the Senate, for a scientific commission to the Upper Congo basin. To that the House conferees were very strongly opposed.

Senators Sherman, Morgan and Edmonds made statements to show the great importance of the proposition, Mr. Morgan suggesting the grand opportunity which the Upper Congo United States; and Mr. Edmunds remarking that, under the policy of the House, the United States was standing dumb and idle, while its great commercial rivals were obtaining control of all the markets of the world On motion of Mr. Frye, the Senate still fur-

ther insisted on the amendment. The joint resolution extending for thirty days the appropriations for the current fiscal year. where the regular appropriation bills may not have passed before the 30th of June, was presented and referred to the committee on appropriations, after a discussion, in which Mr. Platt spoke of its necessity as being a sad and extra-Mr. Sherman spoke of the enormous expense

and labor imposed on the various departments of the government by such extensions. Mr. Edmunds expressed the idea that this was as good a time as any to have the question deided whether the government could be carried on by regular appropriations, and Mr. Hale spoke of it as usual at every long session of

The Senate then took up the army appropriaby the committee was the insertion of an item appropriating \$600,000 for cannon and carriages. projectiles, experiments in the means of proto be of American manufacture. The amend ment was agreed to, with an amendment (of fered by Mr. Hawley) adding after the word projectiles" the words "and increased facilities for their manufacture."

Mr. Hawley offered an amendment to insert an additional section appropriating \$700,000 for West Troy, N. Y.; \$5,000,000 for the purchase of steel high-power coast defense guns of eight, ten and twelve-inch calibre; \$500,000 for the purshase of sub-marine mines, and \$100,000 for the surchase of sub-marine controllable torpedoes nd torpedo-boats.

A point of order was made against the amendment by Mr. Gorman-that it was not germane or relevant-but the point of order was over-Without action on the bill or the amendment,

the Senate adjourned till to-morrow. The Mills Bill and the Chicago Platform. WASHINGTON, June 28.-In the House, on motion of Mr. Mills, of Texas, Mr. Blount, of Georgia, was elected as Speaker pro tem., during the temporary absence of Speaker Carlisle, and the Clerk was directed to inform the Senate of

Mr. Crain, of Texas, made a strong effort to secure consideration of his bill for improvement of the mouth of the Brazos river, Texas, but

objection from Mr. Rowell, of Illinois, rendered os efforts unavailing. The House then went into committee of the

whole-Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chairon the tariff bill. Mr. Baker, of New York, moved to strike from the free list vegetables in their natural state or in salt or brine, not specially enumer-

ated or provided for.
Mr. Brewer, of Michigan, in supporting the motion, referred to the strong competition which isted between the farmers of northern Michican and those of the province of Ontario, and rotested against the removal of the small tariff which was now laid upon the vegetables imported from Canada.

Mr. T. H. B. Browne, of Virginia, said the uestion presented was whether the farmers of his country should be permitted to feed the people of the United States or whether the

committee on ways and means in opening the Northern markets to Canadian farmers. If that was good American policy, let the committee follow it; but along the Canadian border there were intelligent farmers who would give their opinion of this cut throat legislation when No-

vember came around. Mr. Mills, of Texas, said that one of the objections made to the clause was that it removed the duty on potatoes. This was a mistake, as potatoes were specifically provided for in an-other portion of the bill. The clause, he contended, was in the interest of the consuming classes, and he queried where the Republicans would be willing to reduce taxation.

Mr. Brumm, of Pennsylvania, suggested that they were ready to reduce internal taxes.

"Yes," replied Mr. Mills, "you want free whisky. You do not say in your platform that you want to reduce the duties on sugar and rice.

The convention has overruled what you have contended for. Your party commands you to go for free whisky. We go with you to the country on that question. We demand a reduction on those things which enter into consumption as necessaries, and demand that the tax shall re-

mair on whisky as it is to day."

Mr. J. D. Taylor, of Ohio, challenged the statement that the Republican party was in favor of free whisky. All voters of the Republican party were in favor of abolishing internal taxes because they believed them to be unwise as a system. That the Republican party was in favor of free whisky was absurd, and he repudiated the charge to that effect. Under the circumstances, a man who would coldly and with his judgment in his hand, assert that the Republican party was in favor of free whisky, might be developed, according to the Darwinian theory, for countless cycles of time without mounting intellectually to the position of a bre-

vet ass. [Laughter and applause on the Re-Mr. Mills-All I have to say is that the platform of the Republican party says it is in favor of the repeal of internal taxes. [Shouts of "Oh, no," from the Republicans.] It says it is in favor of taking the tax off alcohol used in the arts. and, if that is not enough, it is in favor of taking off all internal taxes. That is what is understood by the country as being in favor of free whisky. Continuing, Mr. Mills said he was not astonished at the tenderness of gentlemen on this question. It was well known that the majority of the Republican party was op-posed to the extreme position which the Republican had taken at Chicago. It was well known that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Kelley] represented a minority; and when the convention at Chicago was lashed and scourged to take a position for free whisky, no one sooner than the gentieman from Pennsylvania sent congratulations to the convention for coming to the heroic stand which he had occupied. For the first time at Chicago had the Republican party come out bodly and taken a position before the American people in favor of keeping the taxes on necestities of life and demanding that the treasury should be emptied by taking the tax off whisky. That was the position that party had taken before the in-telligent judgment of the American people; and no amount of disclaiming would convince the people that that party, if in power, would not take the tax off whisky and leave it on every

article of necessity. [Applause on Democratic

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, said that no man who had read or heard what he had said on the subject of internal taxation since the close of the war was justified in charging him with being in favor of free whisky. He had never favored it. He advocated the repeal of the war taxes, which Jefferson had denounced as an infernal system, and at that time had been repealed at the end of eleven years. He denounced that infernal system, which Madison and Monroe had hastened to repeal at the end of four years, when such taxes had been again resorted to as a war measure. He had demanded that the Democracy should walk in the footsteps of the fathers of that party, and should maintain its holiest precedence, by removing the super-vision of the national government from the fields, the factories and the orchards of the South. He had demanded that the Democrats carry out their platform of 1884, which promised an abolition of internal taxes. The gentleman from Texas [Mills] could not deny that it was the Democratic promise in 1884 to the tobaccogrowers, the fruit-growers and distillers of the South that they should be relieved from national surveillance and supervision. He had asked that this great source of revenue be remitted to the people of the South, and under State law to the municipalities of the State and those governments which bore the burden of crime, and vice, and insanity should have whatever revenue might be justly derived from a source so fruitful of crime and misery as the whisky business. He in favor of free whisky! It was a dire party necessity which made the chairman of the ways and means committee make such a charge against him personally or as a representative of his party. A Democrat of old, he stood by the teachings of the founders of the party and of the framers of its doctrines; and he asked the Democrats to-day to keep faith with the people of the South who had been deluded into their support four years ago by their lying promises to remove the internal taxes. [Ap-

plause on the Republican side.]
Mr. Spinola, of New York, said that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Taylor] had made a sort of temperance lecture and attempted to refute the suggestion that the Republicans of the country, through their convention, had declared themselves in favor of free whisky. A party should be judged by its acts; and it was stated in a newspaper that 31,250 extra barrels of beer had been consumed in Chicago during the sessions of the convention. [Laughter.] That was a pretty strong piece of prima facie evidence that the Republicans were in favor of free

Mr. Owen, of Indiana, suggested that the beer was intended for visiting Democrats; but Mr. Spinola denied that Democrats went to such

Mr. Reed, of Maine, thought that the gentleman from Texas did not mean to be believed when he said that the Republican party was for free whisky, because the gentleman knew that there would not be enough Democrats left to make up an electoral ticket in half the States of the Union if they had confidence in his statement. [Laughter.] The gentlman, if he had taken the trouble to read the Chicago platform, knew that his statement was one of those asseverations which were worthy of the dignity of the stump, and not of the position of chairman of the committee on ways and means of the House of Representatives. The gentleman knew that the position of the Republican party on this subject was too simple to be turned in this way; but if the Democratic party should ever commence a campaign without a false statement its own friends would not know it. That party had to disguise their own position. Now it was trying to disguise the Republican position. What the convention had said was that, after having removed all unsuitable taxes, after having tried every other method of reducing taxes consistent with the maintenance of the system of protection, if the Republicans had to choose between internal taxes and the protective system, they would stand by the protective system; they would stand by the system of protection for American industries. If the gentleman from Texas meant to say that he would hang on to the whisky monopoly and give it protection, let him say so, and let him say se openly and manfully, and not get behind miscellaneous sentences which meant nothing. The Legislature of Virginia, which was two-thirds Democratic, had adopted a resolution declaring it to be the duty of Congress to secure the repeal of the internal revenue system. Was the Democratic Legislature of Virginia in favor of free whicky No Democrat had been elected in Tennessee who was not pledged to use his best efforts to secure repeal of internal taxes. Was the Democratic party of Tennessee in favor of free whiskyl The gentleman from Texas had better remember the position he occupied and not deport hi mself in this way when he found himself far off on the pampas of his own Texas. [Laugh-

Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, criticised the internal revenue plank of the Chicago platform, and declared that the issue could not be shirked and that there could be no shuffling. "I am a Democrat," interrupted Mr. Wise, of Virginia, "and I am in favor of a repeal of the tobacco tax." [Applause on the Republican

Mr. Weaver-This bill provides for a reduction of that tax; but I say to the gentleman from Virginia that his position in favor of repeal of the internal revenue taxes is not the position of this bill.

Mr. Wise-My position is the position of the nationa! Democratic party in 1884, and the platform of 1888 indorses the platform of 1884. After some further discussion, Mr. Baker's motion was defeated, and the committee rose. On motion of Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, a joint resolution was passed extending for thirty days, from June 30, the provisions of existing appropriation laws in case the pending appropriation bills are not passed before the end

of the fiscal year. The committee having resumed consideration of the tariff bill, Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, contended that in the interpretation of a platform, that platform must be considered as a whole.

By the platform adopted in Chicago he was willing to stand or fall; but he was not willing to stand upon a sentence picked out here and there platform demanded appropriations for the re-building of the navy, for the construction of sea-coast and other defenses, for free schools and for the payment of pensions. It then dethe repeal of duty on articles not produced in this country. When all this was done, if further reduction was still needed, and a choice had to be made between the protective system and the internal system, then, and then alone, the
No other blood medicine so utilizes the results
seed his admiration for the generosity of the favoring the further removal of internal taxes

rather than to interfere with the wages of labor and the diversity of industries of the country.

Recurring again to the text of the bill, Mr. Mills presented committee amendments placing on the free list German looking-glasses, plates blown and silvered, and striking out plums and

prunes, which were adopted. Mr. Buchanan, of New Jersey, moved to strike out chicory root, acorns and dandelion root. The motion was defeated, as was one made by Mr. Vandever, of California, to strike out cocoa, and another presented by Mr. McKenna, of California, to strike out figs.

Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, from the committee on ways and means, moved to strike out "pulp" for paper-makers' use. Adopted.

Mr. Farquhar, of New York, offered an amendment striking out books and pamphiets printed

in other languages than English. Lost. Mr. Buchanan, of New Jersey, moved to add the words "not edible" to the clause placing bulbe and bulbous roots not medicinal on the free list. He contended that this clause would permit the free entry of onions and potatoes.

The motion was lost Committee amendments agreeing to striking from the free list hatters' furs not on the skin, and lime, limeseed or flax-seed, and marble of all kinds, in block, rough or squared, were

In speaking to an informal amendment, Mr. Harmer, of Pennsylvania, testified to the benefits of the protective system to the workingmen of the country, and he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a protest against the passage of the Mills bill, signed by over 800 manufacturers and business men of Philadelphia employing On motion of Mills, of Texas, an amendment

plaster of paris when ground or calcined. Mr. Belmont, of New York, called up the conference report on the consular and diplomatic bill, and it was agreed to. It reports a concurrence on all the amendments except that appropriating \$25,000 for a commission to explore the Congo basin. The House then adjourned.

was agreed to striking out from the free list

THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Continuance of Their Convention in Discussions and General Business.

Yesterday's sessions of the county superintendent's convention at Plymouth Church were of unusual interest, but were more poorly attended than on the previous days on account of the departure of a large number of the institute instructors. The main topic of the day was reading circle work, both for teachers and for stu-The morning session was devoted the discussion of the teacher's work, in reference to which, C. W. Thomas, of Harrison county, read a paper. The reading circle's most important designs, he said, are new interest, professional ability and extended information. The designs of circle have thus far been fulfilled. The present year's course, emembracing Hawthorne's "Marble Faun" and Carlyle's "Heroes and Hero Worship," was warmly indorsed. Under the head of county management, Mr. Thomas said that the county superintendent is the only proper one to manage the reading circle work in the counties.

The discussion was opened by S. F. Spohn, of Elkhart. He recognized the importance of this subject, and heartily indorsed its work. John W. Jankins, of Decatur, had had only one year's experience in the reading circle. He opposed the introduction of its plans into township institutes, on the ground that it consumes too much time. J. A. Marlowe highly favored the idea of introducing it in the institutes, but he has had some difficulty in getting his teachers to successfully pass the examination. The discussion was continued by Superintendents Bailey, Van Gordon, Bissey, Glasscock, Lewellen and others. A committee on the preparation of township outlines was appointed, consisting of superintendents Marlowe, Machan, Caulkins, Reddick

Mrs. Loftin, on behalf of the W. C. T. U., addressed the convention upon the use of tobacco by minors. She presented a series of resolutions, which were adopted, to the effect that the increasing habit of tobacco using among boys is destructive of high moral and physical character, and that a law is needed to forbid the sale of the deadly weed to minors. Superintendent Black, chairman of committee on grading on success, made a report offering a series of reso-lutions that were adopted after spirited discus-sion. The election of officers was next considered, and a committee of five, composed of Su-perintendents Derry, Wissler, Glasscock, Wilson and Huston, was appointed to prepare the list according to usual custom. By motion it was further decided to hold the meeting of the convention next year in the State house.

At the afternoon session the regular routine of miscellaneous business was continued. The list of officers as presented by the committee and approved was as follows: President, J. A. Marlowe; vice-presidents, J. A. Lewellen, A. T. Smedley and Elwood Ellis; secretary, C. W. Osborn, and treasurer, Superintendent Black. James H. Henry made the report of the committee on revision of the course of study, laying out the work both in courses of years and months. The report was accepted.

The first speaker of the afternoon, John N. Myers, was absent on account of sickness, and his paper on "Young People's Reading Circle" was read by H. M. LaFollette. The tenor of the production was to highly encourage this work as every child begins life with good intentions. At some time in his life his aspirations are high, and the methods of the circle are such as to keep them alive, and lead to a noble fulfillment of purposes.

The discussion of this subject was opened by Prof. Joseph Carbart, of DePauw University. He spoke to some considerable length upon the merits and aims of the circle, closing with presenting a plan of organization, which would require one general county manager, one township principal and numerous local managers. The paper-by D. H. Ellison, on "Needed Schoel Legislation," was the last exercise brought before the convention. It was a well-written presentation of the subject and contained many original ideas. A plea was made to en-courage the addition to the State Board of Education of three county superintendents, not

more than two of whom shall be of the same po-

litical faith. Legislation in school work will

best be secured by care and judicious work

among the patrons. There was no discussion of Superintendents Cline, Smedly, Snow, Flick and Ellison were appointed a committee on revision of course of study. Miss Mollie G. Hays, State treasurer of the W. C. T. U., presented resolutions to the convention that a course of study on the evil effects of alcohol on the human system be introduced in our public schools and made compulsory. The resolutions were adopted, after which the convention adjourned.

Investigating the Murders. William Aldridge, who killed James Cunningham Tuesday night, has not yet been found by the police, and they have come to the conclusion that he has left the city. The body of the murdered man still remains at Kregelo's morgue, but will likely be buried here to day. The wife of the deceased in Kansas has sent no word concerning it. Coroner Wagner has about concluded his investigation of the case, and the evidence he took tends to show that both men were waiting to kill each other. Mrs. Houk, at whose residence the murder occurred, has taken the death of her brother very hard, and has had

been found necessary to keep her under constant medical care. George Long, the murderer of Henry Baker, is still in jail, having been unable to procure a bondsman. He has made a statement to the coroner, in which he says he began the assault which terminated in the killing of Baker, who, he says, had only provoked him. He was attempting to make an effort to escape when the

one hysterical attack after another, until it has

fatal shot was fired.

Apportioned to Various Funds. County Auditor Taggart yesterday completed his statement of the amount of taxes collected on the first installment. The total amount collected was \$744,659.68, leaving \$32,779.96 as delinquent. The amount collected has been

apportioned as follows:	
State tax	\$54,148.5
Delinquent State tax	
State school tax	71,715.3
Permanent endowment fund Indiana	
University	2,112.2
County tax	146 091.8
Township	5,951.5
Tuitlon	10.389.4
Special school	23.558.2
Road	25,222.0
Dog	2,793.6
Bridge	8,612.0
Repairs gravel roads	26,655.5
School-house and Tomlinson fund	1,674.2
Corporation	7,753.9
City school tax	63,477.1
City Library tax	6,344.7
City tax	287,804.7

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH. Citizens Arrange for Natural-Gas, Pyrotechnic and Other Displays.

Yesterday a number of citizens conceived the ides that it would be wise for the people of Indiana, and of adjoining States, if possible, to unite in a grand Fourth of July celebration in this city. It was suggested that the fact that Gea. Harrison was to be officially notified of his nomination for President on that day would necessarily attract prominent gestlemen here from all parts of the United States, and go to make it an auspicious occasion for a natural-gas display, and other demonstrations showing the inviting side of the Hoosier capital. A call for a meeting of business men, at the New Denison House, last night, was issued, and to it about fifty representative citizens responded. Marcus L. Brown presided, and Granville Wright acted as secretary. Judge Martindale, in stating the object of the meeting, said the railroads had agreed to give half-fare rates to this city from July 3 to July 7 inclusive, from all parts of the United States. He thought it would be an opportune time to have a non-partisan demonstration. George Branham, president of the Indianapolis Natural-gas Company, favored the idea of making a great natural-gas display on the night of the 4th. He thought that merchants along the principal streets should construct arches across the thoroughfares, and if that was done the companies would furnish gas at a song. Judge Martindale, speaking again, said he had no doubt about the ability of the citizens to get up a demonstration that would attract thousands to the city on that day. He would advertise a natural-gas display, two games of base-ball with the Boston club, and a grand display of fire-works at night. The idea of having an industrial parade at night was discussed by the manufacturers present, and owing to the limited time to prepare, it was deemed advisable to abandon that idea.

After considerable discussion it was decided

to celebrate the day, and on motion of Maj. Irvin Robbins an executive committee was appointed to decide upon the character of the demonstration. The following gentlemen were selected to constitute the committee: C. S. Denny chairman, Geo. F. Branham, J. C. Shaffer, Albert Gall, Irvin Robbins, Marcus L. Brown, Wm. L. Elder, Julius F. Pratt and O. B. Boardman.

display of fire-works and natural gas only, which, together with the two base-ball games, will constitute the attractions of the day. The committee also appointed the following sub-

Finance Committee—Marcus L. Brown, chairman; H. H. Lee, W. D. Wiles, W. L. Elder, Oran Perry, Thomas Taggart and J. B. Conner. Natural-gas Display—E. B. Martindale, chairman; J. M. Westcott, J. F. Pratt, N. S. Byram and Jno. T. Decorations-W. R. Holloway, chairman; Louis Reibold, Arthur Jordan, Emil Wulschner and Ter-Fire-Works-Albert Gall, chairman; N. R. Ruckle S. K. Fletcher, J. C. Shaffer and William Scott.

Advertising-Granville S. Wright, chairman; John P. Frenzel and Harry B. Smith. All these committees are expected to meet at the parlors of the New Denison House this evening at 7:30 o'clock, when the arrangements for the celebration will be completed and the various committees assigned their work.

CULLINGS FROM THE COURTS.

Judge Irvin Passes Sentence on Several Of-

In the Criminal Court, yesterday, several cases were disposed of. Joseph H. Johnson, living on South West street, pleaded guilty to having committed forgery, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. In order to secure a loan he made an affidavit that certain personal property he owned was free from incumbrances, when there was a chattel mortgage on it. Charles Grimes, indicted for stealing \$2 from John Huegele, with whom he was employed, was tried by court and sentenced to the workhouse for sixty days. Thomas Dalton, charged with petit larceny, was sent to the work-house for six months, and John Connors, charged with a like offense, was given three months in the work-house. A motion was made for a new trial for A. M. Alexander, found guilty of forgery and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. It will be argued to-day.

Saloon-Keeper Imprisoned. The second saloon-keeper compelled to serve out a sentence in the work-house for violating the liquor law was sent out to that place yesterday morning. It was George Stahl, proprietor of St. Clair Hall, on Indiana avenue. He was charged with selling on Sunday last, and made no defense before the Mayor, who fined him \$25, and added ten days in the work-house. Stahl's attorneys tried to persuade him to appeal the case to the Criminal Court, but he refused, and said he would serve out his time. He will have to remain in the work-house nearly four months. The penalty was made severe because the accused had been convicted of the same offense several times before.

Mr. Scarlett's Suit for Damages. R. L. Scarlett, an alternate delegate from Florida to the Republican national convention. has sued the Sun for \$25,000 damages on account of an article in that paper of June 13, reflecting on his veracity. It represented that he, while here a few days before the convention, imposed upon Gen. Harrison's friends. The complaint upon which the claim is based was filed in the United States Court yesterday.

Notes from the Courts. The Supreme Court yesterday adjourned un-

The Circuit Court convenes next Monday, and will be in session sixty days. The docket is lighter than at the beginning of any previous term for several years.

> The Court Record. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Hon. W. E. Niblack, Chief-justice. 13293. Board, etc. vs. Michael Dailey. Wells, C. C. Reversed. Howk, J. A court of equity will not enjoin the collection of taxes claimed to be illegal until the plaintiff has first paid or tendered the amount of taxes against him, the legality and validity of which he does not call in question in his complaint.

14224. Henry B. Duesterberg et al. vs. State ex rel. The City of Vincennes. Knox C. C. Reversed: Elliott, J.-When interrogatories to the jury are propounded by one party the adverse party may require answers thereto, and if the court refuse to require answers and receive a general verdict, it is error.

Telegraph Company. Hendricks C. C. Rebear-13082. Robert T. Hammons et al. vs. William A. Birelow et al. Jay C. C. Rebearing denied. 13388. Board, etc., vs. John F. Hill et al. Jennings C. C. Rehearing denied. 13576. C., St. L. & P. Railroad Company vs. Blazeus Meyer. Cass C. C. Rehearing

13734. Henry Hadley vs. Western Union

granted. 13115. Abner Mitchell vs. Kasper Hartten. Warren C. C. Rehearing denied. Elliott, J. SUPERIOR COURT.

Room 1-Hon, N. B. Taylor, Judge. David B. Case vs. Caroline Case et al.; on lien. Cause dismissed by plaintiff. Elizabeth Heilmer va. Jos. K. Sharpe, jr.; on note. Finding for plaintiff for \$373.88. Mortgage foreclosed. Jno. W. Thompson vs. Clara C. Thompson;

divorce, adultery. Divorce and custody of children given to plaintiff. Augustus E. Caylor vs. C., St. L. & P. Ry. Co.; from Feibleman, J. P. Appeal dismissed. H. H. Lee vs. Jos. Schloss; on account. Finding and judgment for plaintiff for \$263.91. Crescent Orange Grove Company vs. John Shaffner et al. Finding for defendants. Room 3-Hon. Lewis C. Walker, Judge.

Horace R. Allen et al. vs. Austin L. Prewitt et al.; note. Judgment for \$430. Rudolph Beatcher vs. Jos. Schloss; account. Judgment for \$371.60. James R. Oats vs. Mary A. Oats, divorce. Granted on grounds of abandonment NEW SUIT FILED.

Sarah J. Pattison vs. Alice Kashner et al.; complaint for possession of real estate. Appealed from Alford, J. P. CRIMINAL COURT.

Hon. William Irvin, Judge.

State vs. Joseph H. Johnson; perjury. Pleaded guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for two State vs. A. M. Alexander; forgery. Motion for new trial presented. State vs. Charles Grimes, petit larceny. Trial by court Sentenced to the work-house for

State vs. Thomas Dalton: petit larceny. Trial by court. Sentenced to the work-house for six

a few years at least, rather look at the firmament from the under side. YOU CAN DO IT By observing the laws of health and

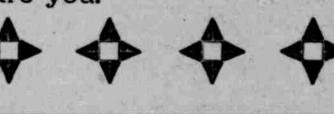
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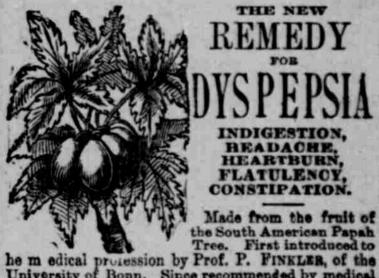
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